UNITED
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A

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A/46/865
30 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 8

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Letter dated 27 January 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Samoa to the United Nations
addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to request that agenda item 84, entitled "Special economic and disaster relief assistance", be reopened so that assistance to the Independent State of Western Samoa, which was devastated by Cyclone Val in December 1991, may be discussed at the resumed session of the General Assembly.

I would appreciate it if you would bring this letter to the attention of the General Assembly for appropriate action.

(Signed) Robin MAUALA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

92-04307 2924h (E)

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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A/46/866
S/23510
3 February 1992

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 31
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

Letter dated 3 February 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the statement dated 31 January 1992 of the spokesman of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea concerning the cease-fire agreement in El Salvador (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 31, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement dated 31 January 1992 of the spokesman of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The cease-fire will come into effect in El Salvador on 1 February, according to the cease-fire agreement to end the civil war of 12 years signed between the Salvadoran Government and the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front on 16 January.

The enforcement of the cease-fire in El Salvador is a valuable result of the tireless efforts of the people of El Salvador to solve peacefully the disputes of the country.

Noting that the cease-fire will mark a good occasion in paving the way of national reconstruction by promoting national reconciliation and ensuring peace in El Salvador, we welcome it.

The cease-fire in El Salvador will contribute to the preservation of peace and stability in Central America.

We highly appreciate the efforts of Latin American countries, including Mexico, which made a contribution to the signing of the cease-fire agreement in El Salvador.

The Korean people sincerely hope the Salvadoran people will achieve reconciliation and unity in accordance with the cease-fire agreement and thus attain common prosperity of the nation.

We hope the cease-fire agreement will be implemented in favour of the interests of the signatories.

UNITED
NATIONS

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GENERAL

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3 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 8

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The Secretary-General, in his report to the Security Council, 1/ recommended, inter alia, that the mandate of the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC) should be expanded to include training in mine clearance and the initiation of a de-mining programme. The Security Council, by its resolution 728 (1992) of 8 January 1992, approved the report of the Secretary-General, especially the provision of assistance in mine-clearing by Cambodians.

2. In order to enable the General Assembly to consider the financing proposals of the Secretary-General that would permit UNAMIC to undertake the added responsibilities, it will be necessary to re-open agenda item 146, entitled "Financing of the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia".

1/ S/23331 and Add.1.

92-04705 2919f (E) 030292

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/46/868
4 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 114

SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE EXPENSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 4 February 1992 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly

At present, 20 Member States are in arrears in accordance with Article 19 of the Charter, which states as follows:

> "A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member."

The minimum payments necessary to reduce the amounts owed by those Member States on their contributions so that they remain below the gross amount owed for the preceding two full years (1990-1991) are the following:

	United States dollars
Benin	76 600
Cambodia	83 100
Central African Republic	83 200
Chad	50 900
Dominican Republic	246 600
El Salvador	56 000
Equatorial Guinea	221 100
Gambia	81 700
Guatemala	164 400
Haiti	75 500
Kenya	20 700
Liberia	62 400
Mali	60 800
Mauritania	22 500
Nicaragua	83 800
Niger	57 400
Panama	147 000
Sao Tome and Principe	76 600
Sierra Leone	83 100
South Africa	49 260 700

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI
Secretary-General

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/46/869
S/23515
4 February 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 35
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 4 February 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In his letter of 27 January 1992 (S/23479) replying to our letters of 17 January 1992 (S/23435) and 21 January 1992 (S/23453), the Permanent Representative of Israel makes a number of false allegations to justify the daily acts of aggression being committed in Lebanese territory by the Israeli occupation forces against Lebanese citizens, their villages and houses and to deceive public opinion as to the reality of the inhuman Israeli practices in the south of occupied Lebanon.

The representative of Israel is unjustified in referring to the UNIFIL deployment map in order to assert that Rashaf is situated inside the so-called "security zone". In fact, this map simply indicates the zones where UNIFIL is deployed, and not those where it is stationed. The map showing the zones where UNIFIL is stationed is the military operations map showing specifically the zones, points and forces in question; these are identified by X and Y coordinates, which is not the case on the map referred to by the representative of Israel.

If Rashaf is indeed inside the "security zone", why was the need recently felt to compel the inhabitants to take the road situated in this zone and passing through Beit Yahoun instead of the Rashaf-Hadatha road, situated outside the zone occupied by Israel, which is the main road? As for the assertion by the representative of Israel that access to and from the village in question by its residents continues to be unimpeded, this is belied by the fact that UNIFIL has had to intervene in order to supply the village with foodstuffs, fuel and medical supplies during the period for which the Israeli army and its proxies have besieged it and imposed high-handed measures directed against the inhabitants.

The daily Israeli practices which are being inflicted on Rashaf and the neighbouring villages have led to a mass exodus of their populations as a result of the violent bombardments described in the report on events and the development of the situation in the UNIFIL deployment zone in the south of the country during December 1991, issued by the United Nations Information Centre at Beirut. This report indicates that the Israeli army and the South Lebanon Army have fired more than 70 tank-gun and artillery shells and rockets into the Rashaf zone, as well as thousands of automatic weapon rounds, and that the village's inhabitants have many times called for the intervention of the Lebanese Red Cross and the assistance of UNIFIL to enable them to return to their homes.

As for the assertion by the representative of Israel that the Lebanese army has not confiscated light weaponry held by the inhabitants because it does not control the situation in the zones where it is deployed, it is designed to call in question the Lebanese army's ability to extend the authority of the Lebanese State over the whole of the national territory, particularly to the south of the country, a fallacious pretext which Israel continually uses to justify the maintenance of southern Lebanon under occupation for almost 14 years in defiance of Security Council resolution 425 (1978) and preceding resolutions.

In Lebanon itself and in all international and regional bodies, there is universal awareness that the Lebanese army is totally in control of all the regions in which it is present, deriving strength from the full cooperation of the inhabitants of the regions in which it is deployed. The operations conducted by this army in the Sidon and Tyre regions and the fact that it is deployed in regions which were still recently under UNIFIL confirm its capacity to extend the authority of the State.

The representative of Israel emphasizes that some people have obtained light weaponry in zones where the army is deployed; he is however aware that there is a difference between obtaining weapons and using them, and that this does not mean that the Lebanese army is not in control of the sectors in which it is deployed. Moreover, how can he explain, for his part, the many incidents taking place in the zone occupied by Israel where the Israeli army and the militia which is in its pay have a massive presence?

As to the use by the inhabitants of light weaponry against the occupation forces - or what the representative of Israel describes as terrorist activities - this is taking place within the occupied Lebanese territories. Resistance to occupation is an internationally recognized right and a national duty, and the terrorism taking place in southern Lebanon is that practised by the occupying Power against the civilian population, which has recently compelled hundreds of families to flee their villages and their homes.

As to the presence of Syrian troops in Lebanese territory, to which the representative of Israel refers, he appears to forget that this is a lawful presence in response to a request by the Lebanese Government, and has nothing in common with the Israeli occupation, which is based on force and has been

condemned in the resolutions of the Security Council and of international conferences and bodies.

As for the assertion that Israel has no claims on any part of Lebanese territory, this is belied by the maintenance of the occupation of a good part of southern Lebanon for 14 years which has claimed thousands of victims among the civilian population and laid waste to the region, as well as by the Israeli practices which mean that the occupied zone is now economically and administratively dependent on Israel and isolated from the rest of Lebanon, as is apparent from the Secretary-General's reports. In this respect, the immediate and unconditional implementation of resolution 425 (1978) is the only means by which Israel can prove its good faith.

As for the assertion that Israel believes that the appropriate forum for the resolution of outstanding issues between the two countries lies in the bilateral negotiations which have been taking place within the framework of the peace process, we cannot but assert that Lebanon has always supported the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes, and has always acted in conformity with this position by subscribing to international conventions and resolutions. Lebanon, which is still a victim of aggression and high-handed measures, is only too well aware that a just and lasting peace will be in the interests of all parties to the peace process and will help it liberate its territory. Accordingly, it is extremely anxious to see this process brought to a successful conclusion so that an end can be put to the conflict and the causes of conflict in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/46/870
5 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 5 February 1992 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to request you to transmit to the resumed forty-sixth session of the General Assembly the following resolution (resolution 739 (1992)) on the admission of the Republic of Moldova to membership in the United Nations, adopted by the Security Council at its 3047th meeting, on 5 February 1992:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of the Republic of Moldova for admission to the United Nations, 1/

"Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Moldova be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

"1/ A/46/852-S/23468.

I would point out that, when adopting the aforementioned resolution, the Security Council decided to have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure in order to submit its recommendation to the resumed forty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

In accordance with rule 60, paragraph 2, of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, I also request you to transmit to the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, for its information, the verbatim

records of the 3045th and 3047th meetings of the Council, at which the application of the Republic of Moldova was considered.

(Signed) Thomas R. PICKERING
President of the Security Council

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/871
7 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 7 February 1992 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to request you to transmit to the resumed forty-sixth session of the General Assembly the following resolution (resolution 741 (1992)) on the admission of Turkmenistan to membership in the United Nations, adopted by the Security Council at its 3050th meeting, on 7 February 1992:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of Turkmenistan for admission to the United Nations, 1/

"Recommends to the General Assembly that Turkmenistan be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

"1/ A/46/856-S/23489 and Corr.1."

I would point out that, when adopting the aforementioned resolution, the Security Council decided to have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure in order to submit its recommendation to the resumed forty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

In accordance with rule 60, paragraph 2, of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, I also request you to transmit to the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, for its information, the verbatim records of the 3048th and 3050th meetings of the Council, at which the application of Turkmenistan was considered.

(Signed) Thomas R. PICKERING
President of the Security Council

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/46/872
S/23558
7 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Application of the Republic of Azerbaijan for admission to membership in the United Nations

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 17 January 1992 (see annex I) transmitting the application of the Republic of Azerbaijan for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 14 January 1992 from the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General (see annex II).

ANNEX I

Letter dated 17 January 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour of bringing to your attention the official application of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan requesting admission to membership in the United Nations.

I have also the honour to inform you that the above-mentioned application was adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Azerbaijan at its session of 29 October 1991.

(Signed) G. SADIKOV
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Azerbaijan

ANNEX II

Letter dated 14 January 1992 from the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Republic of Azerbaijan and in my capacity as Head of State, I have the honour to submit this request for membership in the United Nations.

I would be extremely grateful to you for transmitting this request to the Security Council at an early date.

Enclosed herewith is the declaration made in conformity with rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

Proclaiming in accordance with the will of the Azerbaijan people the restoration of the independence, which had been liquidated in April 1920; attaching special importance to the principles of democracy, freedom and equality; seeking to attain its rightful place in the world community and to do its utmost in the cause of strengthening international security and cooperation; declaring its adherence to the Charter of the United Nations and readiness to fulfil the commitments enshrined therein and in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter, the Republic of Azerbaijan requests the Members of the United Nations to consider the issue of Azerbaijan's admission to the Organization.

In connection with the Republic of Azerbaijan's application to join the United Nations, on behalf of the Republic of Azerbaijan and in my capacity as President, I am honoured to inform you that the Republic of Azerbaijan accepts all the responsibilities of the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly commits itself to their fulfilment.

Esteemed Mr. Secretary-General, I hope that after the completion of the required procedures, the Republic of Azerbaijan will become a full Member of the United Nations.

(Signed) Ayaz MUTALIBOV
President of the Republic
of Azerbaijan

UNITED
NATIONS

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A/46/873
11 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 146

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS ADVANCE MISSION IN CAMBODIA

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC), including the additional requirements in respect of the expanded responsibilities in the provision of assistance in mine clearing by Cambodians (A/46/855). During its consideration of this item, representatives of the Secretary-General provided additional information to the Advisory Committee.

2. In view of the urgent need for the General Assembly to complete its consideration of this item and to appropriate the necessary funds for UNAMIC at its resumed forty-sixth session, the Advisory Committee is presenting only an abbreviated report on this matter. The Committee will review the matter again in the context of the performance report requested in paragraph 14 below.

3. The Security Council, by its resolution 717 (1991) of 16 October 1991, decided to establish, under its authority, a United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General. 1/ The General Assembly, by its resolution 46/198 of 20 December 1991, appropriated an amount of $14,319,200 gross ($13,967,300 net) for the operation of UNAMIC for the period from 1 November 1991 to 30 April 1992 and authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNAMIC at a rate not to exceed $2,070,000 gross ($2,000,000 net) per month for the period beyond 30 April 1992, should the Security Council decide to continue the operation of UNAMIC.

4. By its resolution 728 (1992) of 8 January 1992, the Security Council approved the report of the Secretary-General on the provision of assistance in mine clearing by Cambodians. 2/ The Secretary-General's report of 31 January 1992 (A/46/855) relates to the additional requirements of UNAMIC in

respect of its expanded responsibilities for the period from 15 January to 30 April 1992.

5. The Secretary-General was informed by a letter dated 3 February 1992 that the Advisory Committee had concurred in his request to enter into commitments for UNAMIC of up to $10 million under General Assembly resolution 46/187 of 20 December 1991, relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1992-1993 to act as soon as possible on the Security Council's decision to expand the mandate of UNAMIC.

6. According to paragraph 6 of the report (A/46/855), the Secretary-General estimates the total additional cost for the expansion of UNAMIC for the period from 15 January to 30 April 1992 at $22,893,000 gross ($22,813,000 net), including the commitment authority of $10 million. Annex I of that report provides the cost estimates for the expansion of UNAMIC and the total resources required by UNAMIC for the period from 1 November 1991 to 30 April 1992, with supplementary information thereon in annex II. The Secretary-General estimates that the cost of maintaining UNAMIC for the six months beyond 30 April 1992, should the advance mission be continued, would amount to $38,874,000 gross ($38,139,000 net), which is equivalent to a monthly rate of $6,479,000 gross ($6,356,500 net), as shown in annex III. The consolidated staffing table, civilian staff costs and the current and proposed additional vehicle establishment for the expansion of UNAMIC are presented in annexes IV to VI. The operational plan of UNAMIC is set out in paragraph 7 of the report of the Secretary-General.

7. The Secretary-General states in section IV of his report that, in addition to the voluntary contributions listed in his previous report (A/46/723), two Member States have offered to provide contributions in kind; these have not been taken into account in the additional resource requirements. In particular, the Committee was informed that one Government has offered to provide to UNAMIC the required fixed-wing aircraft, two utility helicopters and 41 crew and maintenance personnel, resulting in projected savings of $2,029,000.

8. With regard to air operations, at revised costs of $1,643,000, the Committee was informed that it is estimated that the two medium-sized helicopters will be chartered commercially and be deployed by 1 March 1992. The Committee recalls its observations in its first report on the financing of UNAMIC (A/46/763, para. 8) and is of the view that the provision of four helicopters with a minimum of 55 monthly flight hours each and one cargo aircraft with a minimum of 100 monthly flight hours, in addition to the existing four helicopters and one cargo aircraft, is high and might not be fully required, taking into account the delay in the deployment of the expert training teams and other military staff.

9. As indicated in annex II to the report of the Secretary-General under cost parameters, mission subsistence allowance and civilian personnel costs have been calculated for 90 days from 1 February to 30 April 1992. The Committee was informed that the deployment of the engineer battalion of 750

all ranks and the 200-man mine-clearing expert group will be delayed approximately by 20 days, the planning and liaison team of 40 officers by 14 days, 116 all ranks of the 150-man logistical support unit by two months and 24 international civil staff by one month, resulting in savings of personnel costs ($1,516,000), training ($40,000), support account ($24,000) and staff assessment ($27,000).

10. The Committee notes that, while the 40-man planning and liaison unit at its headquarters at Phnom Penh and the expert training teams with a total of 200 staff have been listed in the operational plan as military personnel, payment of subsistence allowance is provided instead of reimbursement to the contributor (A/46/855, annex II, para. 5). Upon inquiry, the Committee was informed that the 40 planning and liaison officers and the 200 expert trainers, who are serving throughout the country, are provided from a number of Member States and do not constitute "formed bodies of troops" under the model agreement between the United Nations and Member States contributing personnel and equipment (A/46/185, para. 16). The Committee intends to look further into this question in the context of its consideration of the Secretary-General's report on the administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of United Nations peace-keeping operations to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/258 of 3 May 1991.

11. The Committee recalls that mission subsistence allowance (MSA) at the rate of $111 per day is based on the assumption that individuals are expected to provide their own meals and accommodation (A/46/723, annex II, para. 5); however, provision is also made for the purchase of 20 self-sufficient camp facilities ($2,403,000), composed of office and living accommodation for 10 persons per facility, outside the capital to serve as the operational base for the demining training teams (A/46/855, annex II, para. 7 d)). The Committee was informed that the above rate will be kept under review and will be reduced where accommodation and/or meals are provided; this would result in further savings.

12. Provision for the rental of premises at Phnom Penh for the 40-person planning and liaison unit and additional civilian support personnel ($63,000), maintenance ($10,000) and utilities ($30,000) has been made (A/46/855, annex II, para. 7) in addition to the current rental, maintenance and utilities of premises for UNAMIC totalling $308,000. In this connection, the Committee recalls the model status-of-forces agreement for peace-keeping operations (A/45/594) and trusts that the Secretary-General will pursue every effort with the host country to obtain premises, if available, for the operation of the mission and the accommodation of the staff without cost to UNAMIC.

13. The Committee notes that provision of $120,000 has been made to pay a monthly allowance of $100 per person for the projected 400 Cambodians expected to participate each month in the mine-clearing techniques training programme (A/46/855, annex II, para. 13), which has been reduced by $40,000 for the delay of one month (see para. 9 above). The Committee was not convinced of

the need to provide such a monthly fee to local participants in the training programme and believes that it should be reviewed by the Secretary-General. In this connection, the Committee recalls that the Agreements signed in Paris on 23 October 1991 by the States participating in the Paris Conference on Cambodia (see A/46/608-S/23177, annex 2) provide, inter alia, under article IX, paragraph 2, that:

> "The Parties agree that, after completion of the regroupment and cantonment processes in accordance with article III of the present annex, they will make available mine-clearing teams which, under the supervision and control of UNTAC military personnel, will leave the cantonment areas in order to assist in removing, disarming or deactivating remaining unexploded ordnance devices ...".

14. In view of the information concerning additional voluntary contributions ($2,029,000) contained in paragraph 7 above and taking into account information provided to the Committee by the Secretary-General on savings as a result of delays in the deployment of staff ($1,607,000), referred to in paragraph 9 above, the Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly appropriate and assess an additional amount of $19,257,000 gross ($19,204,000 net) for the expansion of UNAMIC from 15 January to 30 April 1992. In view of its observations above and in its first report on UNAMIC (A/46/763), the Committee expects that economies will be made and reflected in the performance report of UNAMIC for the period from 1 November 1991 to 30 April 1992 which the Committee requests at its spring session.

15. As for estimates of costs beyond 30 April 1992, the Committee points out that these are indicative, and that it is quite likely that by that time UNAMIC will have been merged into the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia.

Notes

1/ S/23097 and Add.1.

2/ S/23331 and Add.1.

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NATIONS

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A/46/874
11 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 148

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS TRANSITIONAL AUTHORITY IN CAMBODIA

Financing of the initial phase of the implementation plan of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the initial phase of the implementation plan of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) (A/46/235/Add.1).

2. In paragraph 2 of his report, the Secretary-General refers to Security Council resolution 718 (1991) of 31 October 1991; in paragraph 3, he states that the formulation of a plan to implement the mandate of UNTAC is being prepared and will be submitted to the Security Council as soon as possible. After approval of a plan by the Council, the corresponding detailed budget will be prepared for consideration by the Advisory Committee and the Fifth Committee.

3. The Secretary-General states in paragraph 4 of his report that the process by which appropriations are made for peace-keeping operations is, in general, time-consuming. In his opinion, taking into consideration a mission of the size and scope contemplated by UNTAC, to await the completion of this process prior to entering into commitments of the magnitude required would necessarily have an adverse impact on the timely establishment of UNTAC, which depends to a great extent on the availability of large quantitites of equipment and services and their deployment throughout the country. Given the near absence in the operation theatre of a support infrastructure, the timely deployment of such equipment and services becomes even more crucial. Moreover, the Advisory Committee was informed that unless that deployment is

realized prior to the onset of the rainy season by end-May, the holding of elections in April 1993 would not be possible.

4. Bearing in mind the above, the Secretary-General, while acknowledging its unusual character, requests an initial appropriation of $200 million at this stage, in advance of the General Assembly's review and approval of the detailed cost estimate of UNTAC, to enable him to prepare for the first stage of UNTAC's deployment. In making such a request, the Secretary-General notes that the Security Council was previously informed of his intention to proceed in this manner; both his letter to the President of the Security Council and the latter's response are annexed to the Secretary-General's report (A/46/235/Add.1). Furthermore, while UNTAC has not yet been formally established, the Security Council has indicated this eventuality in paragraph 4 of its resolution 718 (1991) of 31 October 1991. In the same resolution, the Council expressed its full support for the Paris Agreements on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict, which, inter alia, call for the establishment of UNTAC at the appropriate time. In addition, the Council has approved the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC). In its resolution 46/18 of 20 November 1991, the General Assembly also expressed its full support for the Paris Agreements and for the efforts of the Secretary-General to set up an effective United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia as soon as possible.

5. In paragraph 5 of his report, the Secretary-General also justifies his request in part by the "inadequacy of the current cash and/or financial commitment authority available to the Secretary-General to provide for the anticipated pre-implementation goods and services". He elaborates on the continued shortfall in cash flow requirements in paragraph 34. In response to an inquiry concerning paragraph 34, representatives of the Secretary-General conceded that the paragraph confused the issue and should not have been included.

6. The Advisory Committee was also informed that paragraph 4 of the Secretary-General's report (A/46/235/Add.1) incorrectly implies that the availability of the initial appropriation of $200 million being sought should await approval by the Security Council of the Secretary-General's report on the implementation plan of UNTAC. In fact, as stated in paragraph 37 of that report, the Secretary-General proposes that the General Assembly take action to provide an appropriation of $200 million to cover the initial requirement for the first phase of UNTAC's deployment and the apportionment thereof. The Committee was further informed that, once the appropriation and apportionment are provided, assessments to Member States would be issued in accordance with the formula used for the financing of peace-keeping operations. Upon inquiry, representatives of the Secretary-General confirmed that they were proposing that the expenses of UNTAC were expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations and that a Special Account for this purpose would be established.

7. Section II of the Secretary-General's report briefly describes the main tasks of UNTAC; it also, as stated in paragrah 6, indicates various general assumptions in order to attempt to provide an idea of the likely magnitude of the cost of UNTAC. The Secretary-General concludes in paragraph 27 that "it is apparent from the preliminary description of the scope and size of UNTAC provided above that the implementation of UNTAC's mandate would require a vast movement of personnel and material on a scale hardly experienced before by the United Nations".

8. The Committee was informed that, at this stage, it was not possible to quantify the total requirements, since that would depend on, inter alia, the actual plan being approved. Moreover, although the Secretary-General attempts, in section V of his report (A/46/235/Add.1) to provide a very general and indicative breakdown of the $200 million by major object of expenditure, representatives of the Secretary-General emphasized that the requirements listed therein, which relate primarily to the priority areas of accommodation, vehicles, water transport and communications, were strictly indicative of the possible distribution of expenditure. The Committee was assured that, although funds would be administered with flexibility, their use would be restricted to the essential requirements of UNTAC in order to ensure its rapid deployment. In other words, the appropriation would only be utilized to meet the initial unavoidable requirements without which any operation could not be launched. Provision of the $200 million would allow the Secretary-General immediately to initiate preparation for a timely deployment of UNTAC.

9. In the circumstances, the Advisory Committee is of the view that a detailed examination of these indicative figures is not possible at this stage. In so stating, the Advisory Committee notes that the initial appropriation of $200 million will most likely constitute only part of the entire cost estimate to be submitted at a latter stage, i.e., detailed justification of the $200 million can be provided in the context of the detailed justification for the entire UNTAC budget. The Advisory Committee received additional information for illustrative purposes only, which is contained in an annex to the present report. This information has not been subject to the usual scrutiny of the Advisory Committee owing to its indicative nature.

10. In considering the Secretary-General's proposal, the Advisory Committee was aware of the exigencies of the situation. In its view, bearing in mind the previous endorsement of the Paris Agreements, the establishment of UNAMIC, the magnitude of the operation and the weather cycle, there exists sufficient justification for proceeding in such a manner.

11. In the circumstances, the Advisory Committee has no objection to approval of the appropriation and apportionment of $200 million as requested by the Secretary-General; as indicated above, the Secretary-General would establish a Special Account for UNTAC which would be distinct from the UNAMIC Account. The Advisory Committee wishes to point out that, pending the receipt of assessed contributions pursuant to this appropriation, and in the immediate

period prior to the approval of the implementation plan by the Security Council, the Secretary-General should utilize other available resources, including voluntary contributions, to the extent permitted by the financial regulations and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. In administering the appropriation, the Secretary-General should ensure that commitments are entered into only in respect of those requirements for emplacement, transportation, communication and other support equipment and services which would be absolutely essential for any operation in Cambodia that is consistent with the Paris Agreements. Moreover, to the extent that it is necessary to enter into such commitments prior to the adoption by the Security Council of the plan of implementation for UNTAC, the Secretary-General should monitor closely developments to ensure that his actions are consistent with the eventual plan of implementation. The Secretary-General should also keep the Advisory Committee informed, as appropriate, in an effort to ensure that expenditure will be in line with actual requirements as they emerge.

ANNEX

Estimated initial requirements for UNTAC working paper for the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions a/

7 February 1992

Requirement	Estimated quantity	Unit cost (US$ 000)	Item cost (US$ millions)	Group cost (US$ millions)
Accommodation*				
Headquarters UNTAC living accommodation (800-person camp)	1	10 000	10	
Headquarters UNTAC office accommodation	1	9 000	9	
UNTAC provincial offices				
Living accommodation (10-person camps)	20	300	6	
Living accommodation (20-person camps)	54	450	24.3	
Living accommodation (30-person camps)	59	650	38.35	
Working accommodation (50-person)	17	600	10.2	
Working accommodation (70-person)	4	850	3.4	
Tented transit camp (1,000-person)	2	7 000	14	
Military observers accommodation (5-person camp)	42	100	4.2	
Tentage	6 000	1	6	
Cold storage and refrigeration				
Cold storage rooms	60	100	6	
Prefabricated workshops	5	600	3	
Prefabricated warehouses	15	40	0.6	
Maintenance stores and equipment	1	2 000	2	
Aircraft hangars				
Helo	26	10	0.26	
Fixed wing	10	20	0.2	
Subtotal				137.51
Vehicles				
Motorcycles	200	2.5	0.5	
4 wheel drive (light)	600	16	9.6	
All wheel drive trucks (medium)	60	40	2.4	
All wheel drive trucks (heavy)	30	90	2.7	
Fuel tankers	14	100	1.4	

Requirement	Estimated quantity	Unit cost (US$ 000)	Item cost (US$ millions)	Group cost (US$ millions)
Forklifts				
Warehouse				
Heavy	10	35	0.35	
Cranes	10	100	1	
Recovery vehicle (light)	9	140	1.26	
Recovery vehicle (heavy)	20	50	1	
Ambulances	20	100	2	
Fire-fighting vehicles	10	100	1	
Maintenance stores and equipment	6	250	1.5	
Subtotal	1	1 000	1	
				25.71
Water transport				
Patrol boats				
Work boats	12	500	6	
Barges	10	100	1	
Shore-based support equipment	20	50	1	
Maintenance stores and equipment	5	400	2	
Subtotal	1	1 000	1	
				11
Communications				
Telecommunications transmission equipment				
Intelsat satellite terminal				
Satcom hub station	1	1 000	1	
Provincial satcom terminals	1	1 000	1	
InMarSat satcom terminals	20	200	4	
Multichannel bearer	20	50	1	
System control equipment	10	100	1	
Switching equipment	1	250	0.25	
Telephone switchboard				
Telephone switchboard	10	200	2	
Packet data switches	11	70	0.77	
Local distribution equipment	10	50	0.5	
Cable				
Rural radio telephone	1	500	0.5	
Hardware	100	10	1	
	1	500	0.5	

Requirement	Estimated quantity	Unit cost (US$ 000)	Item cost (US$ millions)	Group cost (US$ millions)
Terminal equipment				
Telephones	2 000	0.1	0.2	
Facsimile machines	60	1	0.06	
Data terminals	60	2	0.12	
Telex/telegraph machines	100	5	0.5	
Power generation				
Generators	21	20	0.42	
Power reticulation equipment	21	2	0.042	
Batteries	400	0.1	0.04	
UPS	100	2	0.2	
HF radio equipment	100	10	1	
Handie talkies	1 000	1	1	
VHF radio equipment	2 000	2	4	
VHF repeaters	100	12	1.2	
Electrical hardware	1	200	0.2	
Maintenance stores and equipment	1	500	0.5	
Subtotal				22.002
Miscellaneous				
Engineering stores				
Prefabricated airfield matting (sq. metres)	200 000	0.05	10	
Subtotal				10
Total				206.222

* Living accommodation includes power, water supply, waste disposal, ablutions, kitchen/dining furniture, security fencing, shipping costs and installation by contractor; working accommodation includes power, water supply, furniture, security fencing, shipping costs and installation by contractor.

a/ The estimated initial requirements provided in the present paper are strictly indicative of the possible distribution of expenditure. Should the requested initial appropriation be approved by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General intends to use the appropriated amount in a flexible manner as may be required to ensure a rapid deployment of UNTAC.

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Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 11 February 1992 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to express anguish and outrage at the death of Palestinians in Israeli custody and the systematic use of torture and ill-treatment of Palestinian detainees by the Israeli authorities.

The Palestine Human Rights Information Centre (PHRIC) reported on 5 February 1992 that Mustapha al-Akawi, a 35-year-old Jerusalem resident, died on 4 February, while under interrogation in Hebron Prison in the occupied West Bank. Akawi was detained on 22 January and was brought before the military court in Hebron for extension of detention upon the request of the Shin Beth (Israeli secret service). According to the report, the military judge, after ordering the detention of Akawi for another 8 days (and not for 30 days as requested by the Shin Beth), told Akawi's lawyer, Lea Tsemel, that Akawi had complained of having been beaten during interrogation and had shown the judge deep bruises on both of his arms and shoulders. The lawyer was not permitted to speak with Akawi during the period of his detention or during his court appearances. On 4 February, Akawi's father was summoned to the police station in Jerusalem, and in the father's presence the father's lawyer telephoned Hebron Prison and learned of Akawi's death. The Israeli authorities provided no information on the cause of death.

According to Agence France Presse (AFP), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) indicated, on 5 February, that it was investigating the circumstances in which Mr. Akawi died in Hebron Prison. The representative of ICRC in Israel told AFP that five prisoners had died after interrogation in that prison since 1989.

On 3 December 1991, PHRIC issued a report documenting "systematic use of torture by electric shock against Palestinian detainees" by the Israelis during interrogation in the Hebron military headquarters. The shocks were applied by thin wires attached to the detainees' heads, necks, arms, legs and genitals. The report concluded that "it is highly unlikely - indeed virtually impossible - that the actions of these interrogators in torturing detainees with electricity were not known by the interrogators' superiors, and possibly others". All the Palestinians interviewed for the report had been subjected to other types of torture, including prolonged beating on various parts of their bodies, threats of execution, and forced witnessing of torture. According to this report, at least 10 Palestinians have died during interrogation since 1987.

In a special report on the military justice system in the occupied territories, Amnesty International concluded, in July 1991, that "the substantial evidence available indicates the existence of a clear pattern of systematic psychological and physical ill-treatment, constituting torture or other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, which is being inflicted on (Palestinian) detainees during the course of interrogation".

In March 1991, Betzelem, the Israeli Information Centre on Human Rights in the Occupied Territories, published a report showing that a number of interrogation methods routinely used are prohibited by international human rights instruments, as well as by Israeli laws banning the use of force to extract confessions or information. The report detailed 11 illegal interrogation methods and was based on interviews with 41 Palestinians who had been subjected to such methods. It concluded that the operation of military justice, especially during the intifadah, has undermined the prohibitions and protection afforded by the legal system, particularly through the long periods of incommunicado detention without access to a lawyer and the wide powers given to the Shin Beth, which create a context in which ill-treatment of detainees can go unpunished.

The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People strongly condemns the use of physical and psychological torture against Palestinian detainees, which is in total violation of Israel's obligations under article 2 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which Israel ratified recently, as well as articles 31 and 32 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War.

The Committee therefore urgently appeals to you as well as all those concerned, and in particular the Human Rights Committee and the Committee against Torture, which monitor implementation of the relevant treaties, as well as the High Contracting Parties to the Geneva Convention, to see to it that all the necessary measures are taken in order to ensure that Israel desists forthwith from using illegal methods in its treatment of Palestinian detainees and respects its international obligations.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 33, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kéba Birane CISSE
Chairman
Committee on the Exercise
of the Inalienable Rights of
the Palestinian People